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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

Name of Candidate	UMESH PRASAD GUPTA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng	Registration Number	33682
Center	ORN.	Date	12/10/2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Centralising recruitment through an All-India Judicial Service (AIJS) will not address the multiple problems in the judiciary and cause new ones instead. Critically evaluate.

अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा (AIJS) के माध्यम से केंद्रीयकृत भर्ती न्यायपालिका में विद्यमान विभिन्न समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं करेगा अपितु उसके स्थान पर नई समस्याएं उत्पन्न करेगा। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Indian judiciary is 3rd pillar of democracy and it keeps a checks and balance on legislature and executive. It is also provider of social justice

Problems faced by Judiciary

i) Large no. of pendency of cases leading to delay in justice

ii) Judiciary is highly under staffed with high vacancy of judges

iii) Tussle in appointment for higher courts between executive and judiciary.

In above context centralised recruitment through AIJS ~~is~~ will address these problems as:

i) It will relieve from large vacancy

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by providing manpower.

2) The talent from across the country can be attracted ~~with~~ whose potential is untapped.

3) It will reduce corruption in states for appointment of judges in District and lower courts.

However the AIJS will create many problems such as:

i) Appointment for higher judiciary may not pass scrutiny on the basis of curbing independence of judiciary which is a part of "basic structure" of Constitution.

ii) It will put fiscal burden on government to pay the AIJS judges and staffs.

iii) It may give rise to preference

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for home state posting and may promote nepotism and favoritism, undermining fairness of justice system.

iv) It will need ~~constitu~~ sanction from Rajya Sabha for an All India service under Article - 312.

v) Large number of cases pending may not reduce due to appeals on higher judiciary.

way forward

Rather than going for all India judicial service use of technology, Alternate dispute resolution, strengthening of legal service authority and Lok Adalats is need of the hour

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2. The roots of the most pertinent challenges faced by Indian politics today can be traced to the lack of intra-party democracy in candidate selection and internal elections. Discuss.

वर्तमान समय में भारतीय राजनीति द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों के चिन्हों को उम्मीदवार के चयन और आंतरिक चुनावों में दलों के भीतर लोकतंत्र की कमी में देखा जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian political system faces many challenges ~~such as~~: some due to political system of First past the post in election which gives emphasis on party rather than individual of party.

Challenges faced by ~~political parties~~ Indian politics

1) Dynasty and caste based politics in which the political positions are transmitted from one generation to next basis of family and caste members. SP and INC.

2) Individual centric politics which is manifestation of lack of internal democracy.

3) Chrony capitalism and black money for funding of parties

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4) Criminalisation of politics and use of money and muscle power. 16th L.S has 34% of MPs who have criminal charges against them

All above challenges find its root in lack of intra party democracy in candidate selection and internal election. because:-

1) Internal election for party posts are not conducted democratically rather on whims of party leader.

2) Lack of transparency in internal political party leads to chrony capitalism and funding from black money.

3) The role of money power is evident from election of large no. of criminals. Parties only concerned about winning an election not

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credibility of candidate.

~~4) The~~

Way forward.

1) There is a need to have right to recall it will lead to internal democracy while ~~ele~~ selecting candidate for electio

2) Transparency through state funding of parties

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3. While the idea behind merger of autonomous bodies in India is to curb overlapping work and reduce expenditure, it may end up doing more harm than good. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत में स्वायत्त निकायों के विलय के पीछे निहित कारण उनके कार्यों में व्याप्त अतिव्यापन को रोकना और व्यय को कम करना है, लेकिन यह स्थिति को सुधारने के स्थान पर अधिक नुकसान कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Idea behind merger of autonomous bodies

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4. Well-defined electoral laws and greater powers for the Election Commission of India are required as the existing laws and mechanisms are inadequate to deal with new challenges. Analyse.

सुपरिभाषित चुनावी कानूनों एवं भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के लिए अधिकाधिक शक्तियों की आवश्यकता हैं, क्योंकि मौजूदा कानून और तंत्र नई चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Election commission (EC) is a constitutional body deriving its power under article 324 of constitution. EC ensures fair and free election for Lok Sabha and state legislatures. It derives its power from representation of people Act 1951.

Existing laws and mechanisms are inadequate to deal with new challenges

1) Election commission donot have contempt power which should deter the politicians from deteriorating trust of public

2) Paid news is prevalent in modern electronic media which is not an electoral offence.

3) Regarding ~~ban on~~ disqualification of legislature on being charged of heinous crimes Election commission derives its power to disqualify for 6 year ~~fo~~ on conviction

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4) The financial autonomy is not given to EC.

Hence new electoral laws ~~and~~ and greater power should be given to EC to deal with electoral malpractices

1) It should be given power of contempt.

2) Amendment in RPA, 195 should ~~be~~ make paid news an electoral offence, section 8(4) should be amended for providing lifetime ban on legislator on ~~becom~~ being convicted for a heinous crime

3) security of tenure to other Election commissioners

4) The financial autonomy should be provided such as charged from consolidated fund of India.

5) RPA 195 should be amended to empower Election commission to invalidate election on money power use.

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Election commission is watchdog of Indian election system. It's independence is necessary for free & fair election.

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5. Privileges should be defined and delimited for the free and independent functioning of the legislatures. In this context, discuss whether there is a need to re-examine the balance between fundamental rights and parliamentary privileges in India.

विधानमंडलों के मुक्त और स्वतंत्र कामकाज के लिए विशेषाधिकार परिभाषित और सीमांकित होने चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में मूल अधिकारों और संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के मध्य संतुलन के पुन: परीक्षण की आवश्यकता है?

Privileges are provided under Article 105 and 194 of constitution for members of parliaments and members of legislature in states

These are exemption to members from ~~sai~~ judicial summon, freedom to punish who violate privileges and no arrest before and after 40 days of a session.

In many instances the privilege power of parliament members are against the democratic principles ~~tend to~~:-

1) They ristrict the media persons from free and fair criticism of their act thus violating right to freedom of speech under article 19(1)(a).

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2) The power of punishment ~~to~~ makes the legislators landing in domain of judiciary which has power of delivering justice hence against theory of separation of power.

3) They are not codified, thus it depends on privilege committee to decide which is breach of criticism.

~~Recently~~

Need of privilege powers:-

1) They ensure free and fair discussion in parliament without any fear of criticism.

2) It holds idea of democratic rule making be free from interference

3) These privileges protect them against dissent, shown by them as per free will.

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Recently Karnataka Assembly punished two journalists for breach of privileges. It goes against fundamental right of free journalism.
Hence there is a need to establish balance by re-examining the privilege provisions.

Way forward.
constitution under Article 105 and 194 provides for codification of privileges which should be done to set a domain of privileges.

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6. The principle of accountability is an essential part of the rule of law. In this context, discuss the lacunae in government's approach and judiciary's response to the phenomenon of extrajudicial killings in India.

उत्तरदायित्व का सिद्धांत विधि के शासन का एक अनिवार्य अंग है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में न्यायेतर हत्या की घटनाओं के प्रति सरकार के दृष्टिकोण एवं न्यायपालिका की प्रतिक्रिया में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Extrajudicial killing is the violation of fundamental right to life under Article 21 and right to justice under Art 22 through free and fair trial.

National human right Commission (NHRC) in its report has told rising instances of extrajudicial killing by police and armed forces.

It violates the rule of law and signifies lack of accountability among power holders. This is also violative to right to equality under Article - 14 of Constitution

Lacunae in Government's Approach in dealing with extrajudicial killings

1) Government has not taken stringent actions against those accused.

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2) Lack of standard operating procedure and clear delineation of function of armed officials.

3) Lack of accountability enforcing mechanism.

4) Lack of sensitization of officials on human rights violation.

5) Imposition of AFSPA in north Eastern areas which is accused of large no. of human right violation.

Response of judiciary:

1) Judiciary has been active in dealing with such cases.

2) It ordered that AFSPA killing is not immune from judicial proceedings and responsible officials are accountable to judiciary.

3) Supreme court has given police

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reform guide lines in "Prakash Singh" case to prevent judicial killings.

India is a signatory to UN convention of civil and political right and also a member of UN human right council. Hence extrajudicial killings will malign its images, which is needed to be checked and accountability to be enforced.

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7. Explain the rationale behind enacting the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016. Discuss how it can help in revitalizing consumer confidence in the real estate market. Also highlight the hurdles that remain in implementing it.

स्थावर संपदा (विनियमन एवं विकास) कानून, 2016 {रियल एस्टेट (रेगुलेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट) एक्ट, 2016} को अधिनियमित करने के पीछे निहित तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह स्थावर संपदा बाजार में उपभोक्ताओं के विश्वास को पुनः सशक्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकता है। साथ ही इसके क्रियान्वयन में विद्यमान बाधाओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Real state sector in India is highly unregulated and involves huge amount of black money.

Rationale behind enacting real Estate Act 2016 was to bring transparency in Real Estate sector.

Builders often siphon off consumer's money and donot deliver flats on time due to lack of regulation.

Main features of Real Estate (regn) Act 2016

1) RERA Real estate regulatory authority will be established in each state to monitor and regulate the sector

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2) Builders are required to register ~~the~~ with RERA and provide 70% of cost in an escrow account.

3) It brought the concept of floorarea instead ~~for~~ of carpet area.

It will revitalise customer's confidence by

1) Ensuring timely delivery of flats.

2) ~~Ensu~~ Ensured quality of construction

3) Fraud builders who used to run away with money will be tackled.

Hurdles that still remain:

1) Lack of customer awareness

2) Difficulty in identifying the fraud builders

3) Corruption in ~~@~~ authorities and officials under RERA may hamper

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the objectives

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8. Moving the subject of water from state list to concurrent list will solve the issues related to governance of water resources. Comment.

जल को राज्य सूची के विषय से समवर्ती सूची में स्थानांतरित करने से जल संसाधन के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान हो जाएगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Water is in state list of schedule VII of constitution. It leaves little that central government can do for uniform water governance policy. Thus water resource management is fragmented across states.

Recent Mihir Shah committee has recommended for ~~enact~~ bring water in concurrent list.

Benefits to governance of water management

① It will lead to uniform policy of water governance at the same time states will have enough scope.

② It may pave the way for interlinking of rivers project.

③ Regional imbalance can be addressed in water management.

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4) Southern states face frequent draught ~~and~~ due to mismanagement of water resources. The all states may bring policies for rain water harvesting and aquifer recharge.

5) It will be easy to implement Mihir Shah panel recommendations.

The panel has further recommended to make a single National water commission by merging central ground water board (CGRB) and National water resource council.

However making water a subject of concurrent list has some drawbacks:

1) It will lead to "one size fits for for all" approach

2) It may hamper local water

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governance and community water management

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9. Give an account of the areas of potential conflict in the relationship between the political executive and civil servants. Also discuss why a healthy working relationship between the two is critical for good governance.

राजनीतिक कार्यकारिणी और सिविल सेवकों के मध्य संबंधों में संभावित संघर्ष के क्षेत्रों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि सुशासन के लिए दोनों के बीच स्वस्थ कार्यशील संबंध क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

Civil servants are the permanent executive of Indian bureaucratic setup whereas political masters are the people's ~~ser~~ mandate.

Areas of conflict:

1) In anonymity and political neutrality civil servants some times can not ~~seek~~ perform neutrality and seek political patronage and above concept of bureaucracy gets diluted.

2) On account of multiple orders when more than one authority of political masters control the civil servants

3) Civil servants poses knowledge and demand of irrational act from political executive leads to resistance and conflicts.

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4) The posting and transfers are on hands of political executives which hampers the desirability of civil servants to be impartial and non-partition.

5)

A healthy working relationship is essential because:-

① It will promote effective decision making and proper implementation of orders and policies.

② It will ensure the trust between political executive & civil servant which would benefit the public at large

③ It makes service delivery effective.

④ It brings transparency in governance.

⑤ Civil servants can utilize

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their full potential and political ~~for~~ executive can fulfill their promises to public.

For smooth and effective governance healthy working relationship between political executive and civil servant is necessary.

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10. Despite their location in the non-political domain of civil society, NGOs have ended up playing a key, if indirect, role in India's politics. Comment.
सिविल सोसाइटी के गैर-राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में स्थिति होने के बावजूद भी गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) भारत की राजनीति में भले ही अप्रत्यक्ष, लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण, भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

NGOs are the civil society organisation who work for larger betterment of society and protect rights of citizens

There are around 33 Lakh NGOs in India

Example: Goonj working for child rights.

NGOs have non-political domain since they donot participate in election and policy making. Even if they are distantly located they have profound influence in India's politics :-

i) The foreign NGOs provide funding to domestic NGOs to spread their cause and work for civil society.

ii) There have been many instances when NGOs have exposed lacunae in policies and safeguarded interests of people.

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a) NGO Common Cause has fought for rights of disabled and influence persons with Disabilities Act 2016.

b) NGO Pratam has exposed quality of school education through ASER report, ~~force~~ which forced government to review "no detention policy" of RTE Act and focus on teacher education

c) Bachpan Bachao Aandolan has launched campain to abolish child labour, forcing government to bring law and sign ILO convention 182 and 138 on child labour

~~Thus~~

iii) Bill and Milinda Gates foundation is working for health ~~and~~ care services availability

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Thus most of NGOs have indirect but key role in the India's politics

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Magnitude of India's urbanisation is not unusual but the pattern is. In this context, examine the issues in the governance of cities in India. Also suggest the reforms required to make Indian cities dynamos of competitive sub-federalism.

भारत के शहरीकरण का विस्तार असामान्य नहीं है लेकिन पैटर्न असामान्य है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरों के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही भारतीय शहरों को प्रतिस्पर्धी उप-संघवाद के डायनेमो बनाने के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों हेतु सुझाव दीजिए।

As per 2011 census 31% of Indian population lives in urban areas and this number is projected to rise to 50% by 2030.

It signifies that India is facing rapid urbanisation but this urbanisation is uneven both regionally and from development of urban facilities.

Regional imbalance of urbanisation is evident from faster urbanisation in industrialised states and slow rate in backward and tribal state.

The rising population in big city has been complemented with adequate infrastructure and services in cities It results in various governance issues:

① Large no. of slums due to lack of housing facilities. It poses problem

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of health and sanitation.

(2) Lack of transport facilities, overburdening of public transport forces the individuals to private transport which aggravates pollution and traffic congestion

(3) Problem of identification for beneficiaries of government initiatives due to huge population of migrants

(4) Increasing crime due to conflicts among various diverse societies

(5) Good management becomes a difficult task.

The better living standards attract rural people to migrate towards cities where they face pathetic treatment; due to poor infrastructure.

Reforms to make cities dynamo of federalism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) Robust transport and health infrastructure

2) Leverage Smart cities, AMRUT, HRIDAY schemes of government

3) Most crucial requirement of funding can be achieved through municipal bonds and value capturing funds

4) Urbanisation of rural areas through better facilities to reduce migration

5) Attracting investment through fast clearance, tackling red tapism, reducing corruption

Cities will become life line of country in coming decades, hence need proper planning and fixed pattern of urbanisation

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12. Social boycott should be treated as a criminal offence, rather than being considered as just another form of social evil plaguing the Indian society. Examine.

सामाजिक बहिष्कार को वस्तुतः भारतीय समाज को अभिशप्त करने वाली सामाजिक बुराई का केवल एक अन्य रूप मानने के बजाय, एक आपराधिक कृत्य माना जाना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Social boycott is the process of rejecting an individual or a group by larger group in society. It involves social unacceptance of such group.

Indian society has diverse cultural, ethnic, linguistic and religious people. In such circumstance rising intolerance makes minority groups vulnerable to social boycott.

It should be treated as criminal offence because:-

1) It violates the human right to life as per article 21 of constitution.

2) Many instances it leads to mob lynching

3) This is violative of other fundamental

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rights such as right to reside, right (Art-19) to practice religion A-25, 26, etc

4) It creates intolerance and hatred in society thus hampering peaceful coexistence of diverse cultures.

5) Making it criminal offence will create deterrance among antisocial elements who are often behind such motive of boycott.

Recently Maharashtra government has brought the social boycott (prohibition) Act to make it criminal offence, which is a progressive step.

Social boycott is taking law in hands and ~~acting~~ bypassing judiciary and

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law of the land hence it should be made a criminal offence

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13. Human Trafficking in India has emerged as a serious issue, which calls for understanding the complexity of the problem and devising an effective strategy to combat it. Discuss.

भारत में मानव दुर्व्यापार एक गंभीर समस्या के रूप में उभरा है, जो समस्या की जटिलता समझने एवं इससे मुकाबला करने के लिए एक प्रभावी रणनीति तैयार करने का आह्वान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Human Trafficking is the sale of human beings for economic gains. It involves many other crimes such as organised crime, terror funding are supported by it.

Human trafficking a serious issue:- i) It is against the UN declared human rights to treat human being as commodity. It also undermines ethics of human dignity.
ii) It also involves child trafficking and pushing the girl child in sex trade.

Complexity of problem:-
1> Prevalent poverty, unemployment coupled with illiteracy makes people in developing countries more vulnerable to ~~this~~ human trafficking.

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2) South Asia specially India, Bangladesh Pakistan have become hub of human trafficking.

3) It perpetuates a cyclic phenomena of crime and poverty. ~~The~~ It radicalizes the youth who have faced human trafficking to take up arms against civilization and government for sake of revenge.

4) It involves the criminals, political backup, police backup and all this requires huge corruption and black money in the economy.

Strategy to combat human trafficking.

1) Curbing the black money, demonetisation and digital transaction is a good step.

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2) Implementation of immoral trafficking Act.

3) Strong anti corruption law.

4) Education among people and awareness about such crimes is the key.

5) Poverty alleviation to achieve economic empowerment.

Human trafficking is against the human dignity of individuals, it needs to be used to make society inclusive, equal and egalitarian

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14. A weak teacher education system is at the core of India's problems in school education. Evaluate. In this context, also enumerate the recommendations of the High-Powered Commission on Teacher Education constituted by the Supreme Court of India.

कमजोर शिक्षक शिक्षा प्रणाली स्कूली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भारत की समस्याओं के मूल में है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा गठित शिक्षक शिक्षा पर उच्च-स्तरीय आयोग की अनुशंसाओं को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

As per ASER report of Pratham only 40% of students at 5th class level can do elementary mathematics and not more than 50% can ~~do~~ read texts. It shows the degrading quality of school education in India.

out of many reasons such as lack of accountability grading system, No detention policy of Right to education act 2009.
The weake teacher education is core of these problems because

1. Huge number of untrained teachers
2. Low pupil-teacher ratio
3. Low salary disincentivises teaches
4. Irregularity and absenteesm of teachers

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(5) Lack of ethical values and accountability

Inspite achieving nearly 100% enrollment ratio in elementary education quality of education has not improved.

Rec

In this context recommendation of high powered committee on Teacher Education

1) providing adequate training before recruitment

2) Post ~~regu~~ recruitment and inter-session training and education for teachers.

3) Monitoring of teacher education through district level authority

School education forms the seeds of future educated citizens hence

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quality ~~can~~ is necessary It can be achieved when teachers are educated.

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15. It has been argued that the recent order of the Supreme Court to prevent the misuse of Section 498A institutionalises the prejudices and rehabilitates the myths, which the women's movement in India has battled over decades. Discuss.

यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि धारा 498A के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हालिया आदेश वस्तुतः उन पूर्वाग्रहों को संस्थागत एवं उन मिथकों को पुनर्स्थापित करता है, जिनसे भारत में महिला आंदोलन ने कई दशकों तक संघर्ष किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Section 498A of IPC provides protection to women against dowry related harassment. ~~and pro~~ and physical abuse.

Recently due to low conviction rate as per NCRB data and frequent misuse of section 498A by women to harass her husband and family members, Supreme Court has given guidelines to be followed ~~for~~ by police and agencies

Thes guidelines are:

(i) The arrest can only be done on recommendation of a ~~society~~ facility welfare committee including of social workers.

(ii) It makes the offence ~~a non~~ bailable.

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Earlier Supreme court in 2014 had given 9 point guidelines for police to be followed before making arrest in complain under sec 498A.

It attracted protest from women organisation as it institutionalises the prejudices.

1) Indian society has been partriarchal traditionally. It will restore to such notion

2) It leffs the women vulnerable to harassment for demand of dowry.

3) The law doesnot address mental harassment as it is difficult to prove.

4) It will promote prejudice of dowry and endangers women empowerment

The sec 498A was inserted after a prolonged movement by women activists, thus it was a result

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of a battle over decades.

Supreme court guidelines have negated these efforts. hence it is termed as rehabilitating myth of male dominant society.

However the supreme court order is progressive in terms of modern societal ~~norm~~s conditions where women misuse such laws for monetary gains against innocent husbands and family members and to harass them

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16. As strategic interests between India and US continue to converge, defence has emerged as a major area of cooperation between the two. Discuss the significance and possible implications of this development.

जैसा कि भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के बीच रणनीतिक हितों का एकीकरण जारी है, रक्षा दोनों देशों के बीच सहयोग के एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। इस विकास के महत्व और संभावित निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए।

India inclined towards USA for better bilateral cooperation with start of 21st ~~st~~ century.

It's aim was to diversify its defence cooperation and secure strategic goals.

Strategic ~~g~~ interests between India and USA.

1) India wants to counter China's string of pearls in Indian Ocean regions, where as USA wants to take forward "pivot to Asia" policy.

(2) Both nations carry military Exercise Malabar (Naval exercise) now joined by Japan Also.

(3) In case of Afghanistan USA is fighting Taliban and India wants its investment to protected in Afghanistan.

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(v) Countering terrorism is aim of both the national strategic policies. USA support adoption of UN International comprehensive Convention on terrorism (ICCT) of India. Thus strategic interests of both countries converge.

Defence as a major area of cooperation

(i) USA has declared India as a "major defence partner"

(ii) Both nations have started Defence technology and trade initiative (DTTI)

(iii) Recently both have signed LEMOA logistic exchange of memorandum agreement and talks are going on for CISMOA.

(iv) USA-India deal for unmanned aerial vhicle (UAV) have been finalized.

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Significance of strategic and defence cooperation

For India ⇒

① India can counter Chinese influence

② India gets diversification of defence procurement

③ Boost to "make in India" by development of technology by US help

④ India can emerge as major power in South Asia.

Implication

1) The cooperation in terrorism will bring peace in Afghanistan and force Pakistan to take action.

2) Chinese hegemony will be countered.

3) India will emerge as a major partner of USA.

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17. India's contribution to peacekeeping missions of the United Nations has remained steadfast despite changes in the nature, form and variety of UN peace keeping missions. Examine.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति स्थापना अभियानों (UN peace keeping missions) की प्रकृति, ढाँचे और आयामों में परिवर्तन के बावजूद संयुक्त राष्ट्र के शांति स्थापना अभियानों में भारत का योगदान निरंतर बना हुआ है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

UN peace keeping operations have objective of deploying security forces, medical teams, humanitarian assistance to war areas of the world.

Earlier it was more dependent on security forces and India was one of largest contributor of troops in peace keeping missions.

Example India sent its troops African mission West Asia and Afghanistan also.

Changes in nature, form and variety of UN peace keeping operation:

1) Now intelligence, investigation teams, humanitarian assistance are more focussed.

2) The conflict in middle east

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requires humanitarian assistance to refugees fleeing the war fomareas.

~~Role of In~~

3) Deployment of personnel and assistance during natural calamities such as Earth quake, Tsunami floods etc are more emphasis area of UN.

Role of India

i) India always comes forward for help in UN peace keeping operations.

ii) India had sent medical assistance to middle East and African nations.

iii) India provides affordable generic medicines in conflict areas.

iv) India has accepted large

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no. of refugees from Tibet, Rohingyas from Myanmar.

Thus India's contribution has remained steed fast and proactive even in changing nature, form and variety of UN peace keeping operations.

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18. India's partnership with Africa is an amalgam of African development priorities as well as India's development objectives. Discuss. Also highlight the initiatives taken by India in this context.

अफ्रीका के साथ भारत की साझेदारी अफ्रीका के विकास की प्राथमिकताओं के साथ-साथ भारत के विकास लक्ष्यों का सम्मिश्रण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में की गई पहलों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

India share historical ties with Africa both becoming victim of colonialism and imperialism.

India has accorded strategic partner status to many of African countries such as Ruanda, Kenya, South Africa.

African development priorities :-

i) Most of African nations are poor and are need of development.

ii) Huge requirement of infrastructure, in health, education, transport and communication in African nations.

iii) African countries are resource rich such as minerals, labour availability which can be utilized for quick development

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Indian development objective and amalgam with African priorities

(I) India has a huge pharma industry at Africa provides huge market for generic medicines and health equipments. It would give boost in India's "make in India" in health equipments.

(II) India offers quality education to many of African students at affordable cost.

(III) Medical tourism wants to attract foreigners which can be attractive for Africans being affordable and cheap

(IV) India is 3rd largest economy and fasted growing in the world hence it can provide investment in infrastructure, education & health.

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(v) International Solar Alliance has been signed by many African countries

(vi) It is an opportunity to counter chinese influence in Africa

Initiative taken

(1) Asia Africa Growth Corridor along with Japan

(2) India joined East African Union in many MOUs for investment and development project

(3) India has provided fund for African development bank also.

Africa is a huge market and India can utilize its excellence in telecom, health, education, to tap it.

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19. Comment on the role of International Court of Justice in upholding the values of international law. In this context, also highlight the association of India with the ICJ over the years.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विधि के मूल्यों को बनाए रखने में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय की भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के साथ भारत के संबंध को भी प्रकाशित कीजिये।

International court of justice is one of 6 principle organs of U.N. It's objective is to solve disputes among member nations of ~~ICJ~~. UN.

Role of ICJ in upholding values of international law

(1) It acts as a court for dispute resolution among nations

(2) It ~~g~~ helps in ~~follow~~ making nations follow international statutes and laws.

Recent Kulbhushan Jadhav case in which India claimed that Pakistan violated Geneva convention on consular access by denying access to Mr. Jadhav.

The court stayed the execution of Jadhav passed by martial court of Pakistan

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3) It helps in protecting sovereignty of nations by recommending sanctions to UNSC. (UN security council)

4) UNSC can refer any case to ICJ for hearing and resolution.

5) It upholds the freedom of navigation on ocean, (provisions of UNCLOS), international ~~[illegible]~~ crimes, war crime responsibilities etc.

Association of India with ICJ.

(1) India has benefitted from ICJ by winning case against Pakistan on hydro electric projects in Jammu and Kashmir.

(2) Latest kulbhushan Jadhav case, led to upholding of values of Geneva Convention.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. In view of the focus on trans-regional economic corridors and changing regional geo-politics and geo-economics, critically discuss the idea of an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor.

पार-क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक गलियारों एवं बदलती क्षेत्रीय भू-राजनीति और भू-अर्थनीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत-प्रशांत आर्थिक गलियारे के विचार पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Economic agreements nowadays are becoming more regional in terms of freetrade agreement for example. TPP, RCEP, TTIP, etc.

Trans regional economic corridors such as. China pakistan economic corridor (CPEC); International north south transport corridor (INSTC) etc.

Changing regional geo-politics have led to threat to economic partnerships. USA has called to withdraw from TPP (trans pacific partnership). Britain has exited from EU and protectionist policies of western countries.

In such circumstances idea of Indo-pacific economic corridor holds following advantage :-

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(i) It will encompass South East Asian nations and countries across pacific.
Thus crucial for Act east policy.

(ii) India has Global strategic partnership with Japan and it would bring trade between the two at new heights

(iii) It would bring countries at better regional cooperation in economy and trade.

(iv) Involving china will also foster freedom of navigation in South China sea.

(v) flourishing trade will make Asia and pacific region more integrated

(vi) serve strategic interest of India.
Concern about new idea of Indo-pacific economic corridor.

i) India already has freetrade Agreement with South korea, ASEAN.

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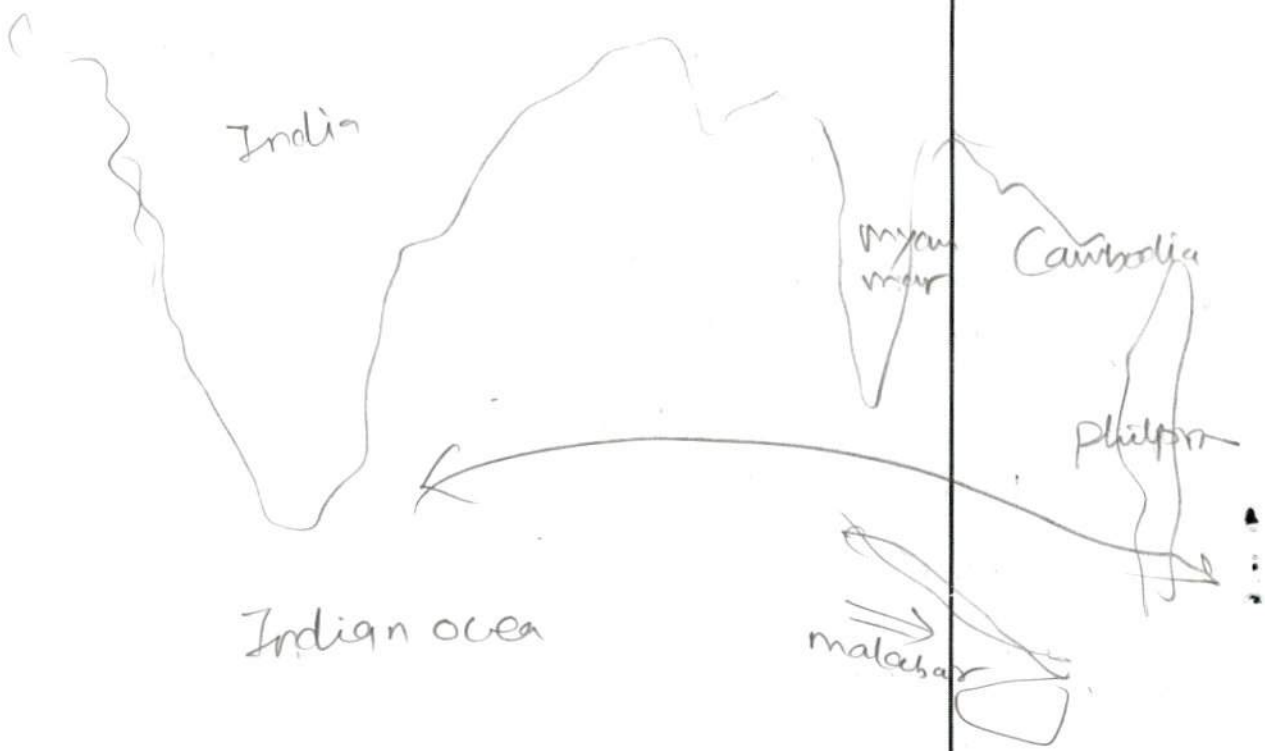
(11) RCEP is already going through negotiation.

(14) It may call resistance from China as a threat to its "OBOR" initiative

(iv) western would especially Europe will feel alienated from trade corridor



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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	33682
Center	DRM	Date	12/9/2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
7	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. There are many challenges in sustainably scaling up renewable energy in India. Analyse. Also, discuss what can be done to address these challenges. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को संधारणीय रूप से बढ़ाने में कई चुनौतियां हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

India has committed to scale upits renewable energy to 175 GW of installed capacity by 2022, out of which 100 GW will come from solar, 60 from wind and rest small hydro and biomass.

Challenges

(1) Slow pace of installing the solar power plants and other renewables (till now only 16% of installed capacity)

(2) Reducing tariff of renewable energy makes investment unattractive.

(3) Global concerns → pulling out of USA from paris deal (Threat to funding mechanisms)

(4) Viability of solar plants due to weather and cloud cover

(5) ~~International~~ low fiscal space to invest by government.

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(6) Lack of research and technological development indigenously so most of equipment are required to be imported.

Measures to Address these Challenges

(I) fund mobilisation through incentives such as tax breaks to private investors

(II) leveraging government building and land (Railway) for solar power plants.

(III) Implement National Biofuel policy 2018 for bio diesel and blending.

(IV) Efforts to install bio mass plants, Rice husk power plants, Bagasse based renewable plants,

(IV) Enhance expenditure in research and development.

Renewable energy is the future to meet rising energy needs and ensuring sustainable development goals are achieved.

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2. The policies and indicators introduced by the government, in recent times, to finance urban development in India are key in addressing the existing challenges. Discuss with special reference to municipal bonds.

(150 words) 10

हाल ही में, भारत में शहरी विकास का वित्त पोषण करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा आरंभ की गई नीतियां और संकेतक वर्तमान चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण हैं। नगरपालिका बंधपत्रों (म्युनिसिपल बॉण्ड) के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

As per census 2011 31% of population lives in urban areas and world bank projects that by ~~by~~ 2050, 50% of Indians will be living in urban areas.

Hence urban development is key to meet existing challenges →
- housing infrastructure
- Transport infrastructure
- Health and sanitation
- Drinking water
- Education
- Solid waste disposal.

Policies introduced by government

(1) AMRUT mission :- for urban infrastructure development
(2) PM Awas yojana (Urban)
(3) Smart city mission to develop 100 cities with modern facilities
(4) Financing through municipal bonds

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Performance indicators

1) Swachh Survekshan ranking under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
2) National institutional ranking framework
3) Health idex.
4) National housing bank

Financing through municiple bonds

Municipal ~~bod~~ bonds will be issued by municipal local bodies for raising finances to develop urban infrastructure.

It will be a key in urban development

1) Most of cities faces inadequate financial mechanism
2) It will attract private investment into infrastructure sector.
3) It will make the development of cities self sustaining.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. With a number of issues continuing to be a roadblock, a large section of India's rural population is still 'financially excluded'. Discuss. Analyse how these issues can be addressed and the measures taken by the government and RBI recently in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

कई मुद्दों के लगातार अवरोध बने रहने से भारत की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का एक बड़ा हिस्सा अभी भी 'वित्तीय रूप से अपवर्जित' है। चर्चा कीजिए। इन मुद्दों से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है और हाल ही में सरकार तथा RBI द्वारा इस संबंध में उठाए गए कदमों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Financial inclusion is crucial for mobilising household savings in formal economy and effective delivery of subsidies and wages through direct benefit transfer.

Issues in rural financial inclusion

① Financial Illiteracy:- Rural poor, illiterate people have subsistence economy where they donot have anything left for saving

② Low bank penetration in remote areas (Requires loss of wages to visit a bank)

③ Digital illiteracy among rural people hence they cannot use paytm, online banking for bank transactions

④ Presence of money lenders for credit hampers approaching banks for loans.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Apathy and attitude of bank officials.

Addressing these issues

1. Increasing bank pentration.
2. Bank correspondent in each village (Bank mitra)
3. Enhancing awareness and digital literacy

Measures by govt and RBI

(I) PM Jandhan yojana. and JAM trinity (Jandhan, Aadhar, mobile)

(II) NOFN National optical fibre network to increase digital banking.

(III) PM Digital Sakshartha Abhiyan

(IV) Direct benefit transfer of subsidies in bank accounts

(V) Aadhar enabled wage payment into Jan dhan account under MGNREGA.

(VI) RBI has allowed mobile banking through UPI (UDSS) services

(VII) EASE program (6 point program)

Financial inclusion is key to inclusive development and bridge the gap between haves and have nots

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. What do you understand by the term 'Environmental Accounting'? Discussing the rationale behind introducing environmental accounting, highlight its status in India. **(150 words) 10**

'पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन' पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन आरंभ करने के औचित्य की चर्चा करते हुए, भारत में इसकी स्थिति पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Environmental accounting is the process of including cost of environmental damage into the accounting procedure.

Example: A company producing certain product if disposes solid waste in the land fill and affluents into the river. Its negative impact cost should be included in its accounts.

Rationale behind environmental accounting

→ (1) To address concern of environment ~~by~~ pollution and degradation

(2) To compensate for damage caused to environment and ecology.

(3) Bring awareness about sustainable use of resources and preventing their exploitation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Tackling climate change as a whole.

Status of environmental accounting in India

(1) The compensation fine imposed on the organisations by NGT frequently.
(Ex. fine on religious gathering of ISCON)

(2) Compensatory afforestation in lieu of damage caused by mining industry is a type of environmental accounting

(3) Extra toll tax on older vehicles

(4) tax on water exploitation is also a form of environmental accounting

Thus environmental accounting is the need of 21st century to prevent further damage of environment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. While access to irrigation is important, efficiency of water use is equally, if not more, crucial. Examine. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ सिंचाई तक पहुँच महत्वपूर्ण है, वहीं जल उपयोग दक्षता भी यदि अधिक नहीं तो उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India's 60% of cropped area is rainfed and vagaries of monsoon decides fate of the farmers.

Though 40% of cropped area is irrigated but microirrigation covers only 5% of those areas.

Access to irrigation is important

- (i) To allow multiple crop cultivation
- (ii) To increase farmers income
- (iii) To reduce vagaries of monsoon effect.
- (iv) Make agriculture profitable and sustainable.

Most of irrigation is done through canal and underground water tubewells. Excessive use of water is leading to many issues related to water hence efficiency of water use is important.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Need of efficient water use

(I) Water crisis due to global warming and over exploitation of ground water.

(II) Flood irrigation leads to weed growth and soil salinization

(III) Flood irrigation makes ground water contaminated by chemical fertilizers.

(IV) The evaporation losses can be minimized.

(V) The cost of production will reduce due to reduced water requirement.

Though efficient water use technique requires high capital investment but its advantages makes them equally important to increasing access to irrigation.

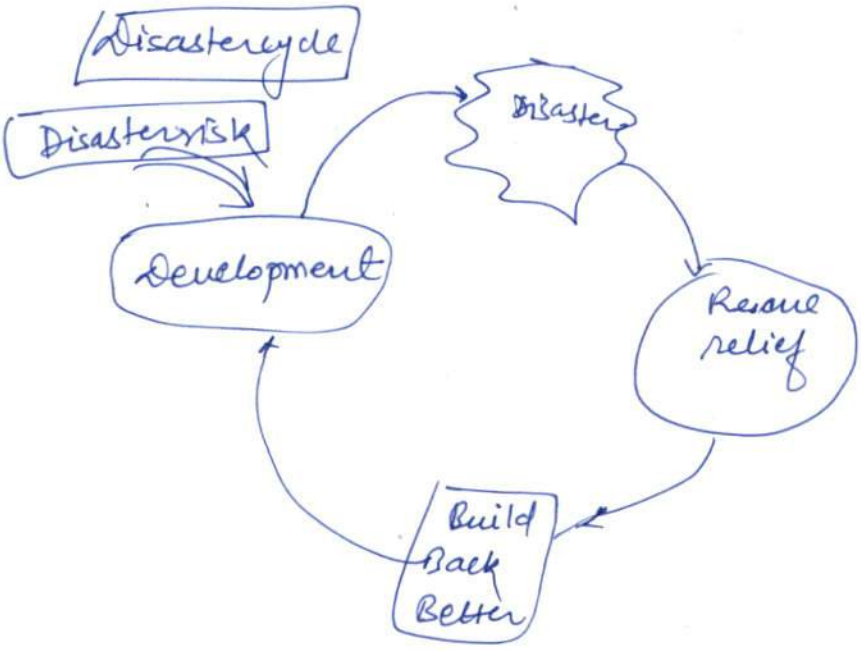
An area based approach where more water scarcity is present efficient water use through PM Krishi Sinchayi Yojana (Micro irrigation) should be promoted.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. For a holistic approach to disaster risk reduction, there is a need to mainstream indigenous traditional knowledge and link it with modern technologies. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण के एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण के लिए, देशज पारंपरिक ज्ञान को मुख्यधारा में लाने और उसे आधुनिक तकनीकों से जोड़ने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Disaster is the occurance of a hazard manmade or natural whose impact is beyond coping capacity of local population.



Holistic Approach for disaster risk reduction requires
- → minimization of risk
- → Understanding of risk
- → risk governance
- → capacity building
- → mitigation of impact.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Need of mainstreaming traditional knowledge and linking it with technology.

① Indiginous people are better aware of local terrain, geographical aspect nature of weather.

② They can give valuable input in designing resilient developmental framework

③ They should be given help of technology such as weather forecasting and mitigation strategy

④ The Sendai framework and Asian ministrial conference on disaster risk reduction have also given detailed procedure of mainstreaming indiginous people knowledge.

India is a disaster prone country with 59% of coastal areas prone to cyclone, 12% of total geographical area vulnerable to floods.

The recent kerala flood caused disaster signifies importance of traditional knowledge in prevention

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What do you understand by food irradiation? Highlighting some of its unique applications, examine its relevance for India. **(150 words) 10**

खाद्य विकिरण (food irradiation) से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके कुछ विशिष्ट अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

food irradiation is process of treating food items by a mild radiation of radioactive material to enhance its self life, durability, and kill germs and bacteria

Applications

1. Improve taste of food items
2. kill bacteria and germs
3. Reduce attack of pests
4. Improvement in self life
5. Increase marketing price.

Relevance

- Indian horticulture sector contributes 40% of agricultural GDP.
- It also faces 25% post-harvest losses due to germs and pest attacks

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- In foreign markets Indian fruits are declined due to poor heigeineo.
  -> food irradiation will fetch better export price for Indian fruits.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Whereas misuse of technology has abetted the spread of fake news, it is with the aid of technology that this menace can be curbed. Elaborate.

(150 words) 10

जहां प्रौद्योगिकी के दुरुपयोग ने फेक न्यूज़ (झूठे समाचारों) के प्रसार को बढ़ावा दिया है, वहीं प्रौद्योगिकी की सहायता से ही इस खतरे पर अंकुश भी लगाया जा सकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Fake news is spread to cause social tension or defamation.

Its spread is abetted by misuse of technology

(1) Fake news is easily spread through social media.

(2) Social media provides anonymity and difficult to identify actual culprits

(3) Regulation of social media is very difficult.

(4) It is misuse of technology since social media has beneficial use such as dissemination of information, effective tool is coordination among colleagues for efficient working.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Aid of technology will curb fake news

① The security features such as identification of originator will create a deterrance.

② It would be easy to track the culprits

③ Whatsapp has taken measures to restrict numbers of forwarding allowed for a particular message.

④ Government regulation of fake news can be effectively applied.

Thus fake news can be curbed using ~~aid~~ aid to the technology

There is a need to strengthen the security features of social media platforms to make above objective realisable.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Explain the salient features of the recently established Defence Planning Committee. How can it help in credible defence preparedness?

(150 words) 10

हाल ही में गठित रक्षा नियोजन समिति (डिफेंस प्लानिंग कमेटी) की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। यह विश्वसनीय रक्षा तैयारी में कैसे सहायता कर सकता है?

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Recent reports of Maoist leaders having amassed huge assets in property and cash underlines the significance of probing the funding network as part of counter-terrorism efforts. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

संपत्ति और नकदी के रूप में विशाल परिसंपत्तियां एकत्रित करने वाले माओवादी नेताओं की हालिया रिपोर्टों ने आतंकवाद-रोधी प्रयासों के भाग के रूप में वित्त पोषण नेटवर्क की जाँच करने का महत्व रेखांकित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Maoists are posing the greatest internal security threat as pointed out by PM Dr. ManMohan Singh in 2012

Though there are decline in maoist related violence but still they are prominent threats.

Maoist leaders from Odisha, Chattisgarh have amassed huge assets in property and cash.

Hence, Need to probe the funding network.

Sources of funding :- 1) Extortion from local rich people
2) Seizure of arms and ammunition
3) Smuggling and organised crime
4) Cross border funding.
5) Money laundering

Counterterrorism efforts to probe funding

① Choking points of smuggling (cross-border).
② Curb on organised crime (trafficking of drugs, humans)
③ Security to avoid instances of extortion.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Curbing donations by those supporting maoist ideology.

5) Investigation of property and cash and sources of their income should be carried out.

Thus probing the funding for maoists will choke the spread of ~~the~~ ideology since any movement cannot be ~~curbed~~ sustained without funding and financial resources.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Not only do services MSMEs contribute mightily to the overall GDP growth, they have a powerful, multiplier impact on the local economies as well. Elaborating on the statement, highlight the problems faced by service sector MSMEs. How can the government make it easier for MSMEs to start and grow a business? **(250 words) 15**

MSMEs से संबद्ध सेवा उद्यम न केवल समग्र GDP संवृद्धि में बहुत अधिक योगदान देती हैं, बल्कि उनका स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्थाओं पर भी एक सशक्त और गुणक प्रभाव है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, MSMEs सेवा क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। सरकार MSMEs के लिए किसी व्यवसाय को आरंभ करने और उसके विकास को कैसे आसान बना सकती है?

· Services MSMEs form the 40% of total MSME sector and have a huge contribution to the GDP growth.

They are IT-BPM (Business process management), health, transport services in small and medium level.

Multiplier impact on local economies

① They facilitate development of local manufacturing MSMEs and cottage industries (Transport facilities provide business opportunity through easy mobility)

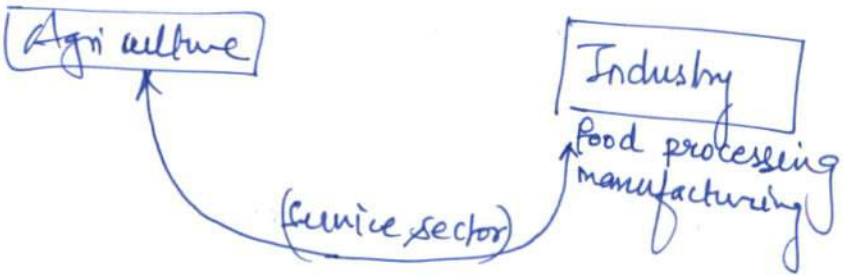
② They generate huge employment (2-3 million people are employed in services MSMEs)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) They provide extention services to agriculture thus promoting agricultural development which employs 50% of workforce

(4) They are crucial for human resource development through health and education services.

(5) They augment and facilitate linkage between industry and agriculture



Problems faced

(1) Lack of credit availability ~~due~~ leading to lack of capital base and business expansion

(2) Government policies prevent their expansion and reaping benefits of economies of scale.
(Ex. Corporate tax of 25% for turnover upto 250 crore)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Low skill in workforce.

(4) lower consumption purchasing power of people.

(5) Competition from big companies and MNCs

(6) Lack of quality services by the sector

Steps for easy start and growth of MSME services

(1) Credit availability through "StartupIndia" and "StandupIndia" schemes (priority sector lending)

(2) Promoting easy licencing without physical interface (ICT and single window Application)

(3) Skilling in services through "skillIndia mission".

(4) Ensuring better marketing facilities for their services.

Service MSMEs sector has huge potential to generate employment and give a thrust to economic growth hence they need to be provided favourable conditions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Contract Farming has many advantages, however it suffers from market failures. Elaborate. What can the government do to correct problems that lead to contract failures? Also, discuss whether the Model Contract Farming Act, 2018 is a step in the right direction. **(250 words) 15**

संविदा कृषि (कॉन्ट्रैक्ट फार्मिंग) के कई लाभ हैं, हालांकि यह बाजार की विफलताओं से ग्रस्त है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। सरकार, संविदा विफलताओं का कारण बनने वाली समस्याओं को ठीक करने हेतु क्या कर सकती है? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या मॉडल संविदा कृषि अधिनियम, 2018 सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है।

Contract farming is the practice in which farmers enter into a contract with some company which provides inputs such as seeds, fertilisers and funds, while farmer agrees to sell his produce ~~at predetermined price~~ to the company only.

Advantages of contract farming.

1. It ensure secured price for farmers thus protects from distress sale
2. Easy availability of inputs for agriculture
3. Easy access to credit for farmer.
4. Increased productivity due to better inputs
5. The company is assured of goods irrespective of market price.
6. Quality products to the company

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

It suffers from market failure

i) Due to price crash in market the contract is frequently violated.

ii) Farmer is not equally capable to negotiate a better deal in contract.

Government measures to correct above problem

① Bringing a law on contract farming so that disputes are resolved timely

② Insurance against crop failure. (PM Fasal Bima Yojana)

Government has brought Model contract farming Act, 2018

It is a right step

(i) It will provide a legal framework for contract farming

(ii) It will lead to increase in productivity due to better inputs.

(iii) It asks to adopt the law among state governments to achieve doubling farmers income by 2022.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Concerns in the Act

① Since Agriculture is a state subject hence adoption of law is dependent of state's will.

② Farmers are not enough educated to enter in a contract

③ The model law promotes commerci-alisation of agriculture which will further degrade fertility and increase water exploitation.

The contract farming is a right step in securing higher income for farmers as recommended by M.S. Swaminathan committee and Ashok dalwai committee on doubling farmer's income by 2022

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Suggest the measures needed to improve the employability of labour force as well as increasing number of employment opportunities in light of structural changes being brought by disruptive technologies.

(250 words) 15

विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (डिस्रप्टिव टेक्नोलॉजी) द्वारा लाए जा रहे संरचनात्मक परिवर्तनों के प्रकाश में श्रम बल की नियोजनीयता में सुधार लाने के साथ-साथ रोजगार अवसरों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Disruptive technologies are those technical advancement which have capability to overhaul the economic activities.

Example: Artificial intelligence, Block chain technology etc.

They are causing structural changes by replacing human beings and leading to large scale loss of jobs..

i) Driverless car (Artificial intelligence)
ii) Robotics in manufacturing
iii) Software technologies replacing need of human manpower.

They need highly skilled manpower for their operation. Hence there is need to improve employability of labour force to meet the requirement.

P.T.O.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures are To increase employability :-

(I) Developing skills of existing manpower (Skill India scheme)

(II) Augmenting vocational ~~training~~ training courses in ~~universities~~ the disruptive technologies

(III) Establishing institutions and new streams of study according these disruptive technologies.

(IV) Financing of skill ~~&~~ training in government sector where these technologies are planned for use.

Measures for increasing employment opportunities

(1) Expanding industrial sector leveraging "make in India" and "stand up India".

(2) Creating new jobs in service sector through skill development and business

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

expansion.

(3) promoting labour intensive sector such as textile, food processing etc

(4) Increasing profitability of agriculture through forward and backward linkages

(5) Government schemes SANKALP and STRIVE would increase employability of the workforce.

World bank Report says 12 million youth will be entering labour force in next two decades and disruptive technologies would create further unemployment

Hence huge effort is required to generate new employment to maintain sustained growth

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. India's trade policy in agriculture, marred by ad-hocism and pro-consumer bias, has constrained realization of export potential, and prevented the farmers from reaping the benefits. Examine the statement and discuss ways, including government initiatives, to improve agricultural exports.

(250 words) 15

तदर्थता और उपभोक्ता समर्थक पक्षपात से प्रभावित, कृषि में भारत की व्यापार नीति ने निर्यात सामर्थ्य की प्राप्ति को बाधित किया है तथा किसानों को लाभ उठाने से रोका है। इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए और सरकारी पहलों सहित कृषि निर्यात में सुधार लाने के तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Agricultural export constitutes 45% of agricultural GDP and has a huge potential of reducing trade deficit for India.

India's trade policy in agriculture is marred by adhocism like:-

1) Temporary export subsidies for certain products.
2) Frequent intervention to control domestic prices.
3) 33% of food grain is procured by government under MSP procurement thus only 45% is left for market and export
4) Low value addition facilities

It faces challenge of pro-consumer bias.

① Imposition of stock restriction under Essential commodities Act 1956.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Maintenance of Buffer stock to control market price

③ Controlling food inflation

Thus the ~~go~~ India's trade policy in agriculture has constrained realization of export potential

Ways to improve agricultural exports

→ ① Better input facilities.

② Providing forward and backward linkages.

Backward → **Agriculture Activities** → **Forward**

- Contract farming
- Land leasing

Higher productivity
Better prices

- Food processing
- Mega food parks

Government initiatives

1) Mega food park schemes. to establish 42 food parks with testing and storage facilities

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Agricultural export is crucial for achieving reduced trade deficit and doubling farmer's incomes as recommended by Ashok Dalwai Committee.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Is currency exchange rate a suitable measure of relative economic performance of countries? Despite improving macro-economic fundamentals, trade deficit in India continues to widen. Bring out the factors responsible for this situation. **(250 words) 15**

क्या मुद्रा विनिमय दर देशों के सापेक्ष आर्थिक प्रदर्शन की एक उपयुक्त माप है? मैक्रो इकनॉमिक फंडामेंटल्स (समष्टि-आर्थिक आधारों) में सुधार के बावजूद, भारत में व्यापार घाटा निरंतर बढ़ा है। इस स्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Currency exchange rate is the rate at which different currencies of global economies can be exchanged or purchased and sold.

It is not suitable measure of relative economic performance of countries:

(1) Since exchange ~~of~~ rate depends on multiple factors. ~~Advan~~ Developed countries are having high exchange rate still their growth rate are low.

(2) ~~[illegible]~~ Some countries are deficient in one resource while ~~some~~ are surplus in other.

India have large trade deficit due to import dependency for oil and gas.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Countries deliberately devalue their currencies to have favourable export
Example:- China, North America.

(4) All countries donot follow floating exchange rate system

Trade deficit of India reached to 2.4% of GDP in May 2018.

Reasons

(1) Decline in export due to protectionism and sluggish global demand.

(2) Increasing crude oil prices and India's huge dependency on imported oil.

(3) Trade imbalance with China and Chinese policies of dumping their goods in India

(4) Rising trade blocks and free trade agreements among the countries

(5) Low manufacturing export from India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Macroeconomic fundamentals such as controlled fiscal deficit, favourable exchange rate for Indian rupees are present, despite this trade deficit is widening.

way forward

1) Need to increase agricultural exports
2) Creating favourable trade agreements
3) Better export policy through implementation of merchandise India export scheme.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. It will take much more than relief packages to address the problems being faced by the sugar industry in India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में चीनी उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए राहत पैकेज से आगे और कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Sugar industry is one of crucial component of agriculture and industrial linkage for Indian economy.

It provides incentive for farmers to increase their income and reduce distress in agriculture.

Problems faced by sugar industry

(1) Outstanding payment to sugar mills:.

The sugarcane is ~~pu~~ purchased at state administered price by mills which are not paid the subsidy amount from government.

(2) Industry is lacking capital to invest in modern technologies.

(3) The populist measures by state governments often lead to ~~mor~~ higher state administered price (SAP).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Seasonal character of the industry :- sugar production is carried out only during post harvest period in North India (Jan-March) so most of months (6-8) they are idle, thus non-availability of raw sugar cane throughout year makes industry non profitable.

(5) low yeild of juice from sugar cane.

(6) Restriction over movement of Bagasse and molases

To address above problems government has brought relief packages to ensure timely payment of procurement price to sugar mills.

This is simply short term measure

Long term measures are

(1) Rationalisation of prices subsidy :- The fair and remunerative price should be given only. States should not provide higher state administered prices (SAPs)

(2) Promotion of multicropping and croprotation so that yeild of juice is more.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Allowing sugarmills to trade the by products Bagasse and molases.

(4) Removing stock limits of sugar to ensure better prices of sugar for sugar mills

Sugar industry is crucial for farmer's income and at the same time for ensuring food security of the nation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. NAPCC, almost 10 years old and formulated with lofty objectives, has not served as the best answer to cope with the impacts of climate change. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

लगभग 10 वर्ष पुराने और उत्कृष्ट लक्ष्यों के साथ सूत्रबद्ध, NAPCC ने जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों का सामना करने संबंधी सर्वोत्तम अनुक्रिया के रूप में कार्य नहीं किया है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

NAPCC (National action plan for climate change) was brought in 2008 with 8 separate mission to ensure sustainable development ~~and mit~~

Objectives of NAPCC

1. National mission for sustainable Agriculture aimed at making agriculture insulated to climate change and promotion of organic farming.
2. Sustainable development of Himalayan ecosystem of Uttarakhand and Himachal pradesh.
3. Improving share of renewable energy in Energy mix.
4. Promote research and development for mitigation of climate change impacts.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Impacts of climate change

① Increasing temperature, ~~we~~ heatwave, and disasters.

② Declining farm productivity due to distorted rainfall pattern and frequent droughts.

③ Rising global warming and sealevel

④ Floods in Uttarakhat had devastating effect.

Positive ~~act~~ impact of NAPCC

① The share of renewable energy has increased (16% in 2018)

(ii) India has promoted organic farming and precision irrigation methods through micro irrigation. (Sikkim organic state) (PM kisan Sinchayi yojana) per crop more drop.

(iii) The vulnerability mapping of islands through island development program.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

It has not served its purpose

① Frequent droughts and declining water table (NITI Ayog India facing acute water crisis)

② 2013 Uttarakhand floods losses were aggravated due to non-resilient developmental activities

③ Decline in soil fertility due to mono-cropping, chemical fertilisers etc.

Thus NAPCC was a great initiative to address challenges posed by climate change but it was not enough. It needs to be supplemented through latest technology based initiatives precision farming etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Proliferation of nuclear weapons and the threat of their use are key concerns for global security nonetheless existing international arrangements seem to be ineffective. Comment. Also, identify the salient features of India's policy in this context and discuss whether India should join the NPT in the current form. **(250 words) 15**

परमाणु हथियारों का प्रसार और उनके उपयोग का खतरा वैश्विक सुरक्षा की प्रमुख चिंताएं हैं, इसके बिना वर्तमान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था अप्रभावी प्रतीत होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की नीति की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को चिन्हित कीजिए तथा चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत को वर्तमान प्रारूप वाले NPT में सम्मिलित होना चाहिए।

Proliferation of Nuclear weapon is evident from Nuclear policy of North Korea in recent times.

Threat of their use are concerns for global security ~~challenge~~

① Nuclear weapons have capability of large scale mass destruction.

② It may lead to escalation to extent of world war ~~extent~~.

③ It shows lack of faith among various countries about security cooperation

④ ~~It~~ Nuclear weapons may fall in hands of terrorists thus threat for misuse.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

International arrangements are ineffective

① The Non proliferation treaty could not stop proliferation.

② The USA's withdrawl from Joint comprehensive action plan (Iran nuclear deal) hampered the non-proliferation effort

③ North Korea is expanding its nuclear arsenal despite UNSC resolution.

④ Neither Test Ban Treaty nor export control regime have been effective in controlling proliferation.

India's policy

1) No first use policy :- India will not use nuclear weapon first

2) Policy of minimum credible deterrance.

3) India has always supported Non-proliferation and denuclearisation efforts.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India should not sign NPT

→ (1) No point of signing since India has proved to be responsible Nuclear power already

(2) India's claim about ineffectiveness of NPT is true to some extent

(3) To keep options open due to presence of hostile neighbours Pakistan and China.

India should not sign NPT in its current form of discriminatory nature and remain a responsible nuclear weapon state.

India should keep on its efforts of de-nuclearization and non-proliferation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

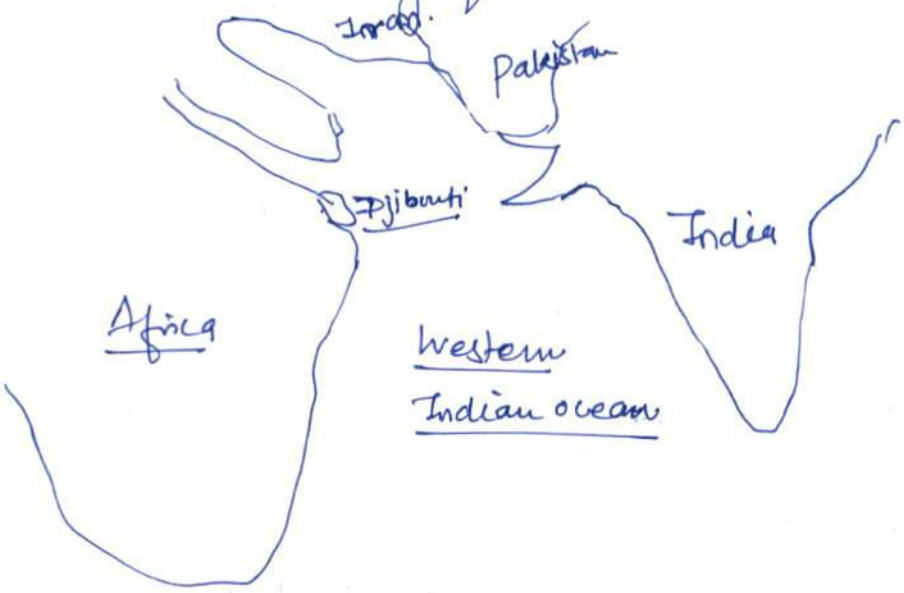
19. The maritime security domain requires collective multilateral and regional cooperation to combat non traditional threats. Discuss in the context of threats in the Western Indian Ocean and the recent amendments in the Djibouti Code of Conduct.

(250 words) 15

समुद्री सुरक्षा प्रक्षेत्र (डोमेन) गैर-परंपरागत खतरों का सामना करने हेतु सामूहिक बहुपक्षीय और क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की मांग करता है। पश्चिमी हिंद महासागर में खतरों और जिबूती आचरण संहिता में हालिया संशोधन के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

India has 7500km long coastline in Indian ocean, which faces many security challenges.

The mumbai attack of 2008 was carried out by terrorists exploiting loopholes in maritime security of India.



Threats in western Indian ocean

① Piracy off coast of Somalia requires frequent patrolling and cooperation among nations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Terrorist attacks :- Sea route are easy to access due to freedom of navigation and international laws

③ Organised crimes (drugs and human trafficking smuggling) from Golden triangle areas of Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan.

④ Major trade route between East and west thus strategic importance

⑤ Threat due to China's assertiveness and "string of pearl's"

Djibouti code of conduct was amended to ensure
- → international rule of law
- → protect freedom of navigation
- → Strengthen security
- → fight piracy.

The above challenges require collective multilateral and regional cooperation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ The cooperated effort will curb piracy off-coast of East Africa.

→ It will secure international trade of oil from persian gulf.

India has tried to ensure cooperation through forums IORA (Indian ocean rim Association)

Indian ocean is crucial for India's economic, strategic, security point of view hence multilateral coordination is must to ensure the security objectives.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India's space programme was initiated with the vision of utilising outer space for peaceful purposes, however with changing times it has the potential to play a significant role in strengthening security capabilities of India. Discuss with adequate examples. **(250 words) 15**

भारत का अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम, शांतिपूर्ण उद्देश्यों हेतु बाह्य अंतरिक्ष का उपयोग करने के दृष्टिकोण के साथ आरंभ किया गया था, हालांकि बदलते समय के साथ इसमें भारत की सुरक्षा क्षमताओं को मजबूत बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने की क्षमता है। यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

India's space programme started with launch of satellite Aryabhatta.

Earliest vision of space program was to ensure peacefulpurposes

- → Communication facilities (INSAT)
- → Telecom and broadcasting (telemedicine) (tele education)
- → Remote sensing and weather forecasting (SCATSAT,)
- → Providing early warning of Tsunami and cyclones
- → Providing navigation facilities

Potential to play a significant role in security capabilities :-

(1) With ~~the~~ development of PSLV and GSLV Mk-III now capable to launch heavy satellites in Geosynchronous orbit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Navigation satellite (IRNSS) will provide military services along with civilian navigation. (strengthening of surveillance and security)

(3) Remote sensing technologies (SCATSAT) can detect any underground infiltration in border areas

(4) The deployment of drones and control through satellite communication will provide surveillance against maoists insurgents and smugglers.

(5) The latest Gagan yan will enhance the image of Indian soft power helping in better security coordination..

(6) satellite based fencing of borderareas. through sensors and communication devices

Thus the enhanced capabilities of India's space program will provide a security strengthening role against internal and external threats.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1146)

Name of Candidate	UMESH PRASAD Gupta		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	33682
Center	ORN.	Date	03/08/2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature between 1000 and 1800 A.D. is devotional (bhakti) poetry, which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

1000 से 1800 ई. के बीच मध्यकालीन भारतीय साहित्य की सबसे मजबूत चलन भक्तिपरक (भक्ति) कविताएं हैं, जो देश की लगभग सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं में प्रमुखता से विद्यमान हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

1000 AD to 1800 AD of medieval period saw the emergence of Bhakti cult and Sufi tradition which opened the spiritual space of common and downtrodden people

It had impact on Indian literature, ~~and~~

(1) God was invoked in prayers and songs

① Dohe of Kabir:- He wrote in Awadhi and Braj language ~~Rajthan~~

Guru Govind Dou Khade,
Kake Lagu Paaye,
Balihari Guru Apne.
Govind Diyo Bataye.

② Bhajan by Mira Bai who was devotee of Krishna and most of them are in Braj Bhasa.

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(3) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu developed poetry in Bengali.

(4) Maharashtra witnessed many Bhakti propagators. In Marathi language songs of Anant Das got developed

Thus the Bhakti poetry dominates almost all the national languages.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The Siddhanta or mathematical astronomy tradition has been the dominant stream of mathematics in India, with an essentially continuous tradition that flourished for close to a thousand years, starting from about the third or fourth century AD. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

लगभग तीसरी या चौथी शताब्दी ईस्वी से आरंभ होकर तथा एक अनिवार्यतः अविच्छिन्न परंपरा के रूप में लगभग एक हजार वर्षों तक फलने-फूलने वाली, सिद्धांत या गणितीय खगोल विज्ञान की परंपरा भारत में गणित की प्रमुख धारा रही है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Siddhanta or mathematical astronomy was one of interesting subjects among early Indian scholars/scientists.

It started with Aryabhatta writting "AryaBhatiya" in 4rd century AD.

"Siddhant shiromani" was written during Gupta period in 5th-6th century AD.

"Panch Siddhantika" was another book written by Indian scholar during 6th century AD.

"Khagol vigyan as known earlier proved many ~~geolog~~ astronomical facts well before western world

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

came to know about them.

Example: The round shape of earth was established in 5th century AD only.

Later on muslim ruler developed astronomical utilities such as stars, planets study.

Thus the astrology of Indian scientific development started during 4th century AD and ~~ended~~ continued for 1000 years.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

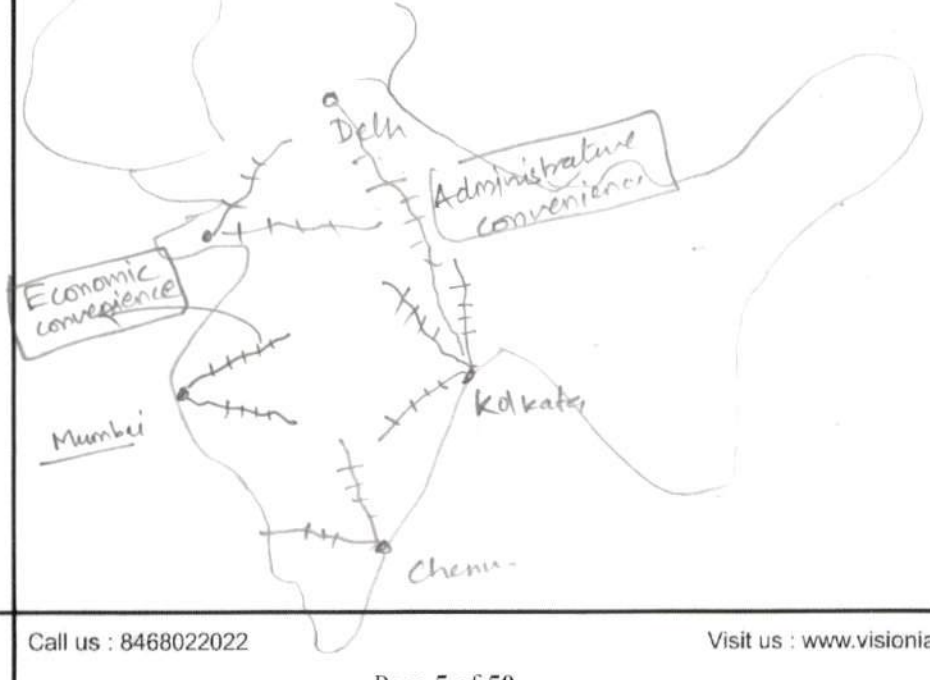
3. The Railway system was built not for the modernization of India, but to serve the imperial, colonial and strategic objectives of the British. Examine. **(150 words) 10**

रेलवे प्रणाली को भारत के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए नहीं, अपितु अंग्रेजों के साम्राज्यवादी, औपनिवेशिक एवं सामरिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करने हेतु निर्मित किया गया था। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India witnessed railway in 1853 by Governor General Lord Dalhousie. It prolif-
-erated to cater business interests of British

It was built to serve imperial, colonial and strategic objective of British:-

① Transport was needed to bring raw material from hinterland to ports on East and west coast of India



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(2) To make the imported goods to reach the hinterland market

(2) Rail lines nearby ports were developed earlier only

(3) Administrative convenience :- Quick movement of officials and traders.

(4) Military movement for quick mobilization of force and protect its territories.

Thus serving strategic requirement.

However, spread of railway served Indian cause by;

(1) Providing movement for leaders easy to mobilize masses
⇒ (Gandhitained India)

(2) The far flung areas added to main stream of colonial exploitation

(3) Intermixing and change of ideas led to growth of nationalism.

Thus railway was not aimed to modernisation of India but by chance it contributed to integration of India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. "In many senses Rabindra Nath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi thought about education in similar ways. There were, however, differences too." Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

"कई अर्थों में रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर और महात्मा गांधी शिक्षा के बारे में एक जैसा सोचते थे। हालाँकि, उनमें अंतर भी थे।" स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Rabindranath Tagore was awarded Nobel prize in literature. He advocated for modern education for Indian masses along with trace of Indian culture.

Similarity in thought between Tagore and Gandhi on Education

1. Both were in favour of elementary education in vernacular language
2. Both advocated skilling in traditional economic activities.
3. Both promoted women education
4. Both wanted higher education in science and technology to be accessible by all.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Differences

(1) While Tagore was progressive ~~and~~ about western education also, Gandhi opposed any kind of foreign element.

(11) Tagore was in favour of technology adoption and upgrading skills of Indians Gandhi of the view that technology will displace human labour.

(3) Gandhi advocated everything Swadeshi even Charkha and Hinduism with religious tolerance.

Tagore wanted to adopt western model of secularism and their modernisation to be imbibed in Indian culture.

Thus Both Gandhi and Tagore through having some differences over education played critical role in its development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. While to some the abolition of the Privy Purses was a "historical necessity", to others, it was "betrayal of a promise". Examine in the context of the abolition of Privy Purses in 1971. **(150 words) 10**

एक ओर जहाँ कुछ व्यक्तियों के लिए प्रिवी पर्स का उन्मूलन एक "ऐतिहासिक आवश्यकता" थी, वहीं दूसरी ओर अन्य लोगों के लिए यह "एक वादे के प्रति विश्वासघात" था। 1971 में प्रिवी पर्स के उन्मूलन के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

During end of 1960s India was facing economic crisis due to two wars (1962, 1965) and inflation was on rise, food supply insufficient.

"Privy purses" was the privilege pension provided to the erstwhile rulers of princely states as per "Instrument of Accession" signed.

It's abolition in 1971 was historical necessity

1) Economic condition of the nation

2) It was moral hazard on part of princes, they were enjoying luxurious life, on the other hand people were starving to poverty.

3) It also provided a.

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precedent that national interest is supreme even at cost of breaking agreement with princely states.

4) The amount of priv purse could be used for socio economic welfare.

It was a betrayal of promise.

1) Many rulers had signed the Instrument of accession due to ensurance of priv purse.

2) Breach of agreement, some claimed eroded credibility of Indian government.

Abolition of "priv purse" was need of the hour to support the solution of economic and food crisis in 1970.

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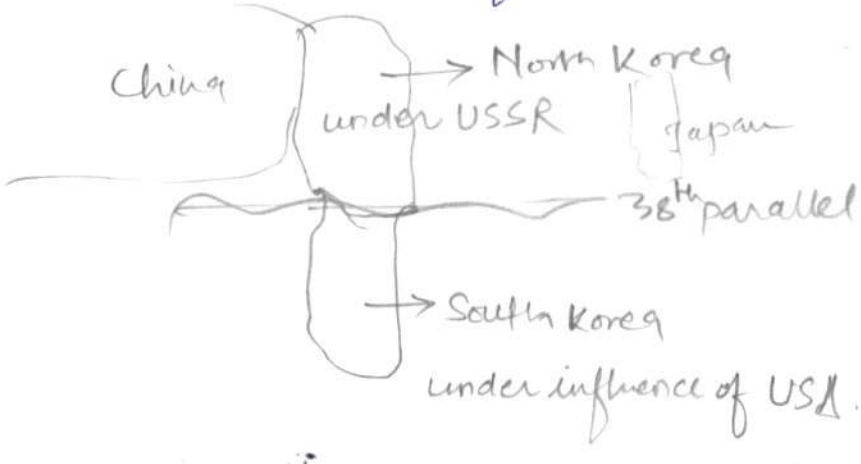
6. Even though fought away from its shores, the Korean War saw a close involvement of India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि कोरियाई युद्ध भारत के समुद्रतट से दूर लड़ा गया था, किन्तु इसमें भारत की घनिष्ठ संलग्नता देखी गयी थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Korean war was a shoro of Cold war between two blocs capitalist and communist.

It started with division of Korea across 38th parallel and subsequent failure to hold election for united Korea.



Korean war was fought in extreme East Asia, far away from India.

India's involvement

- Declared war called due to cold war.
- Criticized US action against North Korea

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→ Led the Non-alignment movement which drew criticism from USA.

→ Relations with USA deteriorated.

→ India sent many humanitarian measures to the war victims such as medical relief (Doctor's team) medicines, and other goods.

→ India called for immediate ceasefire which resulted into end of war.

Although India involved in Korean war but could not act as the facilitator for end of war effectively. It missed opportunity of becoming credible NAM advocator.

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7. What was the Balfour Declaration? Why is it considered to be a significant factor in shaping the course of conflict in West Asia? **(150 words) 10**

बाल्फोर घोषणा क्या थी? इसे पश्चिम एशिया में संघर्ष की दिशा तय करने वाले एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक के रूप में क्यों माना जाता है?

Belfour declaration was a letter by army chief of ~~Br~~ Britain declaring "Palestine" as "homeland of Jews" after end of world war-I.

It is significant factor in shaping conflict in West Asia

(1) After Word war I Palestine was made a British subject, thus declaration cause of resentment among palestinians.

(2) Large scale migration of Jews from Europe to Palestine.

(3) ~~go~~ Genesis of Arab - Israel conflict by declaring Jerusalem natural spiritual place for jews

(4) Birth of ~~Arab~~ Israel and

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subsequent wars in West Asia

(5) Seven days war of 1967, conflict over Sinai peninsula, occupation of Western Bank and Golan heights all are outbursts of Belfour declaration

(6) The birth of ISIS due to conflict in West Asia can be attributed to hostility created by Arab-Israel conflict

Thus Belfour declaration was a critical event in today's West Asian crisis.

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8. Globalization is a double-edged sword, which on one hand ensures economic growth but on the other hand, assaults national sovereignty, erodes local culture and threatens economic and social instability. Critically examine the statement in context of Indian society. **(150 words) 10**

वैश्वीकरण एक दोधारी तलवार है, जो एक ओर आर्थिक संवृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करता है, किन्तु दूसरी ओर यह राष्ट्रीय संप्रभुता पर हमला करता है, स्थानीय संस्कृति को विनष्ट करता है तथा आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिरता के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। भारतीय समाज के संदर्भ में इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalisation of process of mixing of internation economic and cultural practices in terms of technology, labour movement, trade, etc.

Globalisation a double edged sword

Positives

1. More economic opportunities and increased economic growth. Easy mobility of workforce.
2. Enhanced living standards with exchange of ideas, science and technology.
3. Empowerment of women, new job roles and leadership opportunities
4. Breaking social prejudices,

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caste, class untouchability

Negatives

① Erodes local culture: Collectivism a value of Indian culture, now replaced with Individualism.

Impact → Tensed, stress life
→ loneliness, depression
→ Nuclear family, old age problems
→ etc

② National sovereignty:-

- MNCs have huge presence and by crony capitalism control the politics of the nation.
- Huge employment threatens loss of job in case MNCs leave country

③ Threatens economic and social stability

→ Large scale population dependent on livelihood on MNCs
→ Diaspora will be ~~but~~ dependent on globalisation
→ women's objectification and stereotyping leading to marriage break, unrest in society.
→ Rising crime against women

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. The relegation of women to private sphere of life is the main cause behind gender inequality and exploitation in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

महिलाओं को जीवन के निजी क्षेत्र तक सीमित करना, भारत में लैंगिक असमानता और शोषण के पीछे मुख्य कारण है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Women labour force participation has declined to 24% from earlier 31% as per ILO report.

Relegation of women in private spheres of life a cause of gender inequality and exploitation:-

(1). Social structure is mainly patriarchal which considers male as a guardian and protector of women.

(2) Masculanity is considered to be made for hard ~~bro~~ work and female are left for only private domestic works.

(3) Fear of sexual harassment due to lack of security.

(4) The marriage system also leads to

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exploitation by dowry and domestic violence.

This is not the only ~~region~~ reason for gender inequality and exploitation. Other reasons are

(I) Acceptance of women to subjugation.

(II) Commodification and objectification of women due to globalisation.

(III) Gender stereotyping in advertisement and pink collared jobs

(IV) Lack of sensitisation among male population

(V) Dual burden upon women of domestic work as well as public life.

Thus relegation of women in ~~pub~~ private life is a cause of gender inequality which is declining but new forms of inequality are emerging with participation in public

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Growing 'informalization of labour market' is perceived as a barrier to realising economic potential as well as a hindrance to longrun economic development and poverty reduction. Discuss. (150 words) 10

श्रम बाज़ार के बढ़ते अनौपचारीकरण' को आर्थिक संभाव्यता को साकार करने में एक अवरोध के साथ-साथ दीर्घकालिक आर्थिक विकास तथा गरीबी न्यूनीकरण में एक व्यवधान के रूप में देखा जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India' more than 90% of workforce is employed in informal sector.

Informalisation of labour market a barrier to economic potential :-

(1) Lack of social security makes the Labourers in ~~of~~ informal sector vulnerable to health and other problems.

(2) Fear of loosing the job

(3) In-human and difficult working condition

(4) No grivance redressal of workers

(5) Leading into large scale under-employment.

Above factors contribute to not letting individual realise their true potential.

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Hindrance to Economic development and poverty reduction:-

(1) Daily wage earners have hardly any saving for hard times

(2) The wages are very low, since regulation under minimum wages Act is difficult.

(3) The informalisation reduces importance of skill development.

(4) Middle man or contractor donot adhere to government norms regarding provident fund contribution and paying entitled wages.

(5) Informal sector employees render to become poor once their age of employment ends early than those in formal sector.

Informalisation leads to exploitation of labour force and restricts the true potential of economy and demographic dividend.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Buddhism not only enriched Indian philosophy but also left an indelible imprint on ancient Indian art and architecture. Explain with adequate examples. (250 words) 15

बौद्ध धर्म ने न केवल भारतीय दर्शन को समृद्ध किया बल्कि प्राचीन भारतीय कला एवं स्थापत्य पर एक अमिट छाप भी छोड़ी। यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या कीजिए।

Buddhism is one of the philosophy among Sraman tradition which rose during 6th century BC. It challenged the orthodox vedic tradition.

Enriched Indian philosophy

(I) By providing simple techniques for enlightenment

(II) opposed the vedic rituals and traditions

(III) Prescribed middle path and gave the 8 limbs to be followed by its followers

(IV) Drew large scale population from India and outside.

(V) It gave a new direction to spirituality and ~~reg~~ religion.

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Impact of Buddhism on Art and Architecture

(1) Large scale rock cut cave architectures were developed.

Eg Example: i) Barabar Hills cave near Gaya.

ii) Hanthi Gufa cave.

iii) Ajanta and Ellora caves in Aurangabad.

(2) Development of stupa and pillars during Mauryan ~~pillar~~ period were mainly themed of Buddhism

Eg: (i) Sanchi, Bharhut etc.

Jataka stories were narrated in Sanchi with series of sculptures

(ii) Sarnath pillar

(3) Development of new art forms

1) Sarnath school 2) Mathura school

Both depicted Buddha in human form.

Example: a) Seated Buddha at Katra.

b) Buddha at Sarnath.

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c) Buddha, and Bodhisattva images of Mathura and Bodh Gaya.

(4) Emergence of Buddha and Jataka stories based mural paintings
Ajanta :- Vajrapani and Padmapani
Ellora similar paintings

Thus we can say that Buddhism not only enriched Indian philosophy but also had a profound effect on art and architecture which reached its zenith during Gupta period temple art and architecture.

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12. Most of the protests, revolts and movements launched by the peasants against British policies grew out of local grievances, remained localised and had no regular organisation and leadership. Discuss with examples.

(250 words) 15

ब्रिटिश नीतियों के विरुद्ध किसानों द्वारा आरंभ किए गए अधिकतर विरोध-प्रदर्शन, विद्रोह और आंदोलन स्थानीय शिकायतों से उत्पन्न हुए थे, ये स्थानीय ही बने रहे तथा इनका न तो कोई नियमित संगठन था और न ही नेतृत्व। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Peasant protests and revolts were against the British rule and its exploitation of peasantry. The span from early 19th century till 1940s.

Peasant movements were due to local grievances such as against landrevenue policy, forced displacement, conversion to Christianity and commercialisation of agriculture.

Their influence was localised and had no regular organisation due to absence of nationalist feeling and social division based on caste, religion, class etc.

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(1) Ahom revolt of Assam was against British Inclusion of Assam in Bengal.

(2) Santhal rebelion of ~~west~~ Bengal due to agricultural crisis.

(3) Pabna agrarian revolt in west India.

(4) Sanyasi revolt against discrimination among saints.

(5) Kuka revolt

(6)

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Indian nationalism arose when the contradiction between the aims and objectives of the British rule and the interests of Indians became clear and obvious. In this context, elaborate on the role played by the intelligentsia in the growth of nationalism. (250 words) 15

भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद का उद्भव तब हुआ जब ब्रिटिश राज के लक्ष्यों और उद्देश्यों तथा भारतीयों के हितों के मध्य के विरोधाभास स्पष्ट और दृष्टिगोचर होने लग गए। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रवाद के विकास में बुद्धिजीवियों द्वारा निर्वाह की गई भूमिका का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Early nationalists such as Dada Bhai Nauroji, RC Dutt provided economic critique of British rule and social-reform movements, Education policy of British government made it clear that the aim of British rule was exploitation of India as a colony.

Contradiction

→ British claimed their aim was to civilize and modernise India but, their policies of commercialisation of agriculture and rendering India as a source of raw material and destination (market) of finished goods, exposed their claim.

→ policy of divide and rule had started after revolt of 1957.

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Aims and interests of Indians

- newly educated middle class wanted egalitarian society
- Self rule in line of British government in Britain
- Self control over economic sphere was immediate demand
- Spread of modern ideas such as equality, liberty, rule of law, no tax without representation etc.

Role of Intelligentia in growth of Indian nationalism.

- (i) provided economic critique
- (ii) By press and propaganda moderate leaders exposed true character of British rule.
- (iii) Spread of education among masses was proposed by intelligentia.
- (iv) Demand for Indian participation

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in executive, judiciary and administrative

(v) Large scale mass mobilisation ~~among~~ by later nationalists

(vi) contemporary world events such as defeat of Russia by Japan in 1905 were spread to masses by Intelligentia

(vii) Russian revolution and socialist ideas were reached to mass through journals, newspapers

Thus Intelligentia played a crucial role in developing feeling of nationalism among Indian masses and a mass based movement could be organised later on culminating into freedom of India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Partition was a culmination of a communal politics that started developing in the opening decades of the twentieth century. Comment.

(250 words) 15

विभाजन सांप्रदायिक राजनीति की चरम परिणति थी जो बीसवीं शताब्दी के प्रारंभिक दशकों में विकसित होने लगी थी। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Communal politics as a tool of "divide and rule" policy was one of weapons of British India.

Communal politics engulfed India which led to partition.

It started developing in start of 20th century

① Division of Bengal 1905; British divided Bengal on the stated objective of administration but hidden agenda was weaken the nerve centre of Indian nationalism

② Formation of Muslim league in 1906 and British supported it. League supported British government's decision to divide Bengal.

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(3) Morley minto reforms in 1909 introduced separate electorate, thus providing a rift between Muslims and Hindus.

(4) Appeasement of Muslim leagues in the name of protecting minority rights, hidden agenda was to weaken congress.

(5) Round table conference during civil disobedience movement of 1932 and participation by Muslim league.

(6) Jinnah's 14 point formula, which demanded unacceptable claims to congress

(7) Desai Liaquat pact failed to make consonance between Congress and ~~Muslim~~ Muslim league.

(8) Direct action day by Muslim

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league led to large scale communal riots, and

(9) In constituent assembly, muslim league leaders obstructed discussions on demand of "Pakistan first" and independence later.

Above incidents which started with partition of Bengal in 1st decade of 20th century finally led to partition of Indian subcontinent.

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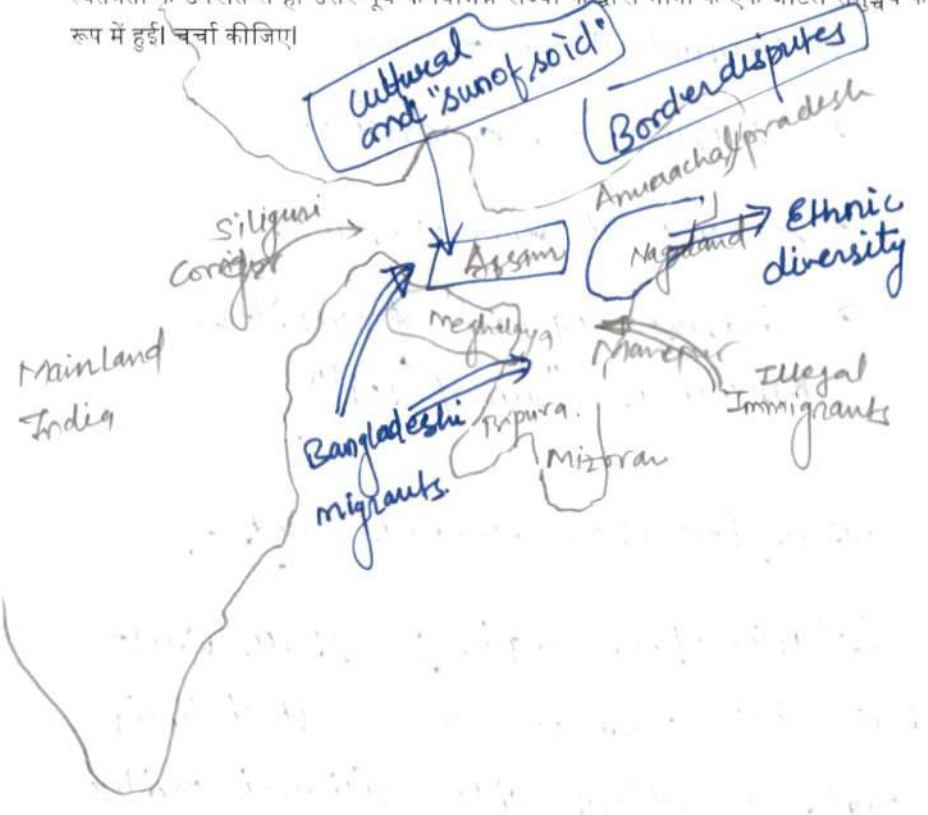
15. The isolation of the region, its complex social character and its backwardness have all resulted in a complicated set of demands from different states of the North-East since independence. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

इस क्षेत्र के अलगाव, इसकी जटिल सामाजिक प्रकृति और इसके पिछड़ेपन की परिणति स्वतंत्रता के उपरांत से ही उत्तर-पूर्व के विभिन्न राज्यों के द्वारा मांगों के एक जटिल समुच्चय के रूप में हुई। चर्चा कीजिए।



North East India is essential for India's strategic, economic and political integration.

The region consists of 7 states Arunachal pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram Tripura, Meghalaya and Assam, also Sikkim

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These states have complicated sets of demands after independence.

→ Demand of autonomy.

→ Demand for secession.

→ Demand of development.

→ Demand against of outsiders known as "sun of soil".

The reasons for above demands are:-

① Isolation of the region: North-East (N.E) is connected to rest of India through a 35 km wide siliguri corridor

- it has hindered their movement, and assimilation to rest of country
- It has made development difficult to bring in the region.

② Complex social character:- The region is inhabited by tribals and various ethnic groups who have different

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socio economic past and aspirations.

- The Gorkhas of Assam want a separate Gorakhaland.
- The Bodo dominated area people want a greater Bodoland around Nagaland and Manipur.
- Influx of migrants from Bangladesh have changed demographic profile. and a race for resource sharing and conflicts.

③ Backwardness and underdevelopment

a) The infrastructure development is ~~not~~ no where comparable to mainland India

b) Industries are averse due to insurgency and political instability.

c) Lack of modern amenities and public services leads to sense of deprivation.

The sense of alienation and deprivation among NE further leads to instability and hostility thus forming a vicious cycle.

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16. Even though the South Americans welcomed the formulation of Monroe doctrine, it's later interpretation became a pretext for United States' intervention. Elaborate with examples. (250 words) 15

भले ही दक्षिण अमेरिकियों ने मुनरो सिद्धांत के निरूपण का स्वागत किया, किन्तु इसकी पश्चात्वर्ती व्याख्या संयुक्त राज्य के हस्तक्षेप के लिए बहाना बन गई। उदाहरणों के साथ सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Monroe doctrine was formulated to ~~end~~ address the racial discrimination in South America.

It was welcomed by South Americans :-

1) It asked for giving them political right and right to self determination.

2) The South American movement against apartheid gained some success.

3) It was a move to establish egalitarian society.

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It's later interpretation

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Events in West Asia and Afghanistan in the year 1979 had a deep impact on the politics of the region with long lasting significance. Examine.

(250 words) 15

वर्ष 1979 में पश्चिम एशिया और अफगानिस्तान में घटित घटनाक्रमों का क्षेत्र की राजनीति पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ा, जिसका दीर्घकालिक महत्व था। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The year 1979 is marked with Iranian (Islamic) revolution which impacted the cold war and world politics.

Events in West Asia

(1) Oil crisis started in 1973 had long lasting impact on world politics and west Asia.

(2) Arab-Israel conflict was at its peak after Israel occupation of Arab territories in 1967 war

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Events in Afghanistan:

1) Birth of Taliban as terrorist outfit

2) Russian attack on Afghanistan which made it one of theatres of cold war.

3) Setback of Russia after ~~dig~~ the invasion.

These events had deep and long lasting impact on the region

① Afghanistan is still facing war against Taliban.

② US is still fighting against Taliban in Afghanistan

③ Enmity between USA and Iran started by the event of Islamic revolution of 1979.

④ The nuclear proliferation got a boost with Iran's entry.

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(5) The events were so strong that terrorism and disturbance is still present in Syria, Iraq etc.

(6) Conflict between Saudi Arabia and Iran has resulted in instability in the west Asia.

(7) Rise and spread of Terrorism in Asia including India can be attributed to this

Thus we can conclude that events that took place in West Asia had a long lasting impact. The recent signing and revocation of Joint comprehensive plan of Action deal with Iran is one of such many fallouts of events

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18. Luddite rebellion was one of the reactions to the negative fallouts of the industrial revolution. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

लडाइट विद्रोह औद्योगिक क्रांति के नकारात्मक परिणामों के प्रति प्रतिक्रियाओं में से एक था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Industrial revolution refers to the large scale production of goods in factories with help of machines in Europe in 18th century

Industrial revolution provided with

- → increased production, catering large demand
- → enhanced living of standards
- → Enabled colonial exploitation by European countries.

Fallouts

- → large scale destruction of handicraft industries
- → Exploitation of labour in inhumane conditions inside factories

The exploitation of labour led to movements for their rights.

Luddite movement was one such movement

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

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19. While on one hand, urbanization is creating potential for social integration and economic opportunity, on the other hand, it is also leading to segregation and exclusion based on socio-economic status. Examine the paradox in context of Indian cities. What steps can be taken to make urban space truly inclusive? **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ एक ओर शहरीकरण सामाजिक एकीकरण और आर्थिक अवसर की संभावनाएं सृजित कर रहा है, वहीं दूसरी ओर यह सामाजिक-आर्थिक अवस्थिति पर आधारित अलगाव और अपवर्जन को भी बढ़ावा दे रहा है। भारतीय शहरों के संदर्भ में इस विरोधाभास का परीक्षण कीजिए। शहरी क्षेत्रों को वास्तविक रूप से समावेशी बनाने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Urbanisation is process of movement of people from far flung scattered settlements to a localised places where all the basic amenities are available.

As per 2011 census 31% of Indian population lives in urban areas.

Urbanisation creates potential for integration

- ~~Unani~~ Anomimous life leads to decline of untochability and caste conciousness
- Bring equality in gender and class.
- Intermingling of various cultures provides tolerance, cooperation and competitive environment.
- Avenues for women empowerment and economic participation.

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Potential to economic opportunity

- large population, huge market for products and services.
- Spread of easy accessible education
- Health facility enhances the demographic dividend.
- Easy mobility due to public transport
- Encouraging participation of every section in economic sphere

Paradox of Indian cities is that they are providing for segregation and exclusion:-

(1) Social Attitude :- Still remaining and leading to emerging class conciousness thus rising economic inequality

(2) Withdrawl of women from economic participation (declining female

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Labour force participation)

(3) Prevalence of patriarchy leading to violence and gender discrimination

(4) Poor sanitation and drinking water facilities rendering poor people vulnerable to diseases

(5) Unplanned urbanisation, expansion of slums and lack of inclusive infrastructure leading to exclusion

(6) Environment degradation causes more harm to poor.

Thus urbanisation has transformed Indian cities into inclusive and egalitarian society but same time has led to new forms of discrimination, inequality and exclusion.

Urban poor and rich divide can be addressed through 1) behaviour change
2) Inclusive infrastructure
3) participative governance
4) planned urbanisation
5) providing urban facilities in rural areas –

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20. The focus on risk factors that appear at a young age and timely interventions is the key to preventing child delinquency and its escalation into chronic criminality. Analyse the statement with respect to growing incidences of child delinquency in context of India. (250 words) 15

कम उम्र में दिखाई पड़ने वाले जोखिम कारकों पर ध्यान तथा समय पर हस्तक्षेप बाल अपराध एवं उनके बढ़कर स्थायी अपराधी बनने के निवारण की कुंजी है। भारत के संदर्भ में बाल अपराध की बढ़ती घटनाओं के परिप्रेक्ष्य में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India is the youngest country of the world with 60% of its population below 35 years of age.

Early identification of risk factor among young children is key to making them demographic dividend

Risk factors are:
- → Exposure to internet at early age.
- → Inability to judge the wrong and right.
- → Risk taking attitude
- → High energy needs to be channelised.
- → Lack of effective parenting

Impact of above risks in Child delinquency:-

1) Addiction to drugs and Alcohol
2) Loss of control over action.

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3) Crime such as rape, murder, theft for pity gain.

4) Attracting towards terrorist ideology such as Jihad.

5) Misuse of technology by young brilliant minds.

Growing incidence of child delinquency

i) As per NCRB data rise in number of juveniles in crimes (heinous) such as rape, murder, terror.
Example: Juvenile convicted in Nirbhaya case.

ii) Joining of youth to ISIS outfits

Thus if effective steps are not taken child deliquency can get escalated to chronic criminality.

Stepsrequired

→ ① effective and quality education
② Councilling of parents and

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teachers

(3) Effective monitoring by police and law enforcement agencies

(4) Curb on illegal drugs supply

(5) Cyber monitoring.

(6) Creating employment opportunities

(7) Skill training and adequate number of educational opportunities

Thus child is today's investment which will reap in terms of economic and social development of humanity and not in chronic criminality.